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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Thursday, March 28, 1861.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.
This paper has now a circulation in this city larger than all the city papers combined, with the exception of one, and therefore affords a most excellent advertising medium.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.—Lucius C. Chittenden, of Vermont, Register of the Treasury.

David K. Carter, Minister to Bolivia.
Frederick Hassaurek, of Ohio, Minister to Ecuador.

William H. Corwin, Secretary of Legation to Mexico.
George W. Van Horn, Consul at Marseilles.

James Leslie, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons.
William H. Carpenter, Consul at Foo-Choo.

R. W. Shufeldt, Consul General at Havana.
Willie P. Mangum, jun., Consul at Nippon.

John D. Arnold, Consul at Odessa.
T. B. Lawrence, Consul General at Florence.

Mark Howard, Consul at Messina.
Richard C. Parsons, of Ohio, Consul at Rio Janeiro.

William H. Fry, of New York, Secretary of Legation at Turin.

The officers for the new Territories—the names of whom have heretofore been given—were confirmed.

Hiram Barney was confirmed as Collector for New York.

There were other confirmations of Collectors in several parts of the country.

George Sandee was confirmed as postmaster at Abingdon, Virginia, and Alexander McDonald at Lynchburg.

D. P. Holloway was confirmed as Commissioner of Patents, and Messrs. Silas H. Hodges of Vermont, George H. Harding of Pennsylvania, and Thomas C. Theaker of Ohio, Examiners-in-chief.

Ben. McCullough is reported to be at Richmond, making a contract for ten thousand arms for the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Holloway was yesterday confirmed as Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. Milligan, of Tennessee, confirmed yesterday as a judge in Nebraska Territory, is highly complimented by the Star.

Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabama, is in the city, and had an interview yesterday with the President.

The N. O. True Delta describes the Louisiana State Convention as made up of "the filthy dregs of every loathsome faction, from blarneyed Federalism to ruffian thuggery."

THE FLEET OFF PENSACOLA.—In respect to the statement that this fleet is short of provisions, it is satisfactory to know that a store-ship with supplies for it left New York on the 15th instant, and furthermore, that the distance to Key West, where stores are in abundance, is only six hundred miles.

The telegram from Savannah, that a Government vessel with supplies for this fleet had been captured by the rebels, is not true. No vessel, with the name given, is in the service of the Government.

It is suggested, as a probable explanation of the telegram, that some one of the small craft used by the hucksters of Pensacola, in sending fresh meat, &c., down to the fleet for sale, as had been their practice before the order of the rebel commander forbidding it, may have been captured.

HOW IT IS DONE.—In a letter from Pensacola, which we find copied in yesterday's Star, is the following passage:

"Capt. Austin, of the Warrington Light Infantry, killed a man named Garret Durland, for shooting for the Union. Respectable gentlemen, unfavorable to secession, have had to take shelter on board the steamer Wyandotte, of the home fleet."

We have already had the statement, from an officer at the Navy Yard, that when the secession commenced, few persons in Pensacola favored it, until a man was stabbed for expressing Union sentiments. That turned the tide in favor of secession, and the same names have been used all through the Gulf States.

A DESCRIPTION.—Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, is not very choice in his epithets, but the following description, in his paper of March 16th, of the state of things in the cotton kingdom, is so confirmed by numerous accounts, that we transcribe it:

"These revolting States are awaking with desperadoes and assassins, who would be altogether happy in bathing their hands in the blood of Union men. A more ferocious and malevolent barbarism cannot be found on God's green earth, than that now dominant in this 'Southern Confederacy.' Private worth, public virtue, age and experience—none of these can soften or restrain the multiplying and relentless brutality which is engendered by the mob spirit of this 'new form of civilization.'"

This is a description from a newspaper published in the immediate vicinity of the locality described, and the readers of which must be too familiar with the facts, to tolerate any gross perversion of them.

All dissent being put down by threats, of the execution of which by murder, by every species of violence short of murder, and by banishment, we hear daily instances, a "relentless brutality" reigns supreme throughout the seceded region. The "mob spirit" has the upper hand, and will continue to rule, until the people find that the danger to be incurred in resisting it, is less than the danger of submitting to it.

It is a knowledge of this condition of things on the Gulf, constantly becoming more general, which makes men in the border States realize that their own personal safety requires them to hold on to the Union, and to life, and property, and liberty, which are found in a national Government, protecting the several members of the Union from tumult and insurrection.

VIRGINIA AND THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

When the Wilmot proviso controversy commenced, some fifteen years ago, one would have supposed from the unanimity of the press, of the politicians, and of legislative resolves, that everybody in the free States was opposed to the further extension of slavery. To be so was to be orthodox, and no party was yet found to take the other side of the question. But the sequel proved, that this unanimity was more apparent than real, and that when the motive of political expediency was presented, a very considerable minority could be rallied to sustain the extension of slavery, under such specious pretenses as popular sovereignty and the equality of States, and even, if necessary, without the shelter of any disguise whatever.

We have now an example of just such a deceptive unanimity on the other side, in the State Convention sitting at Richmond, in which the speakers of all parties assume as their common starting-point, that the interest of Virginia requires that the national territories should be opened to coerced labor. That is the orthodox doctrine at Richmond, and dissent does not yet show itself. It is easier to fall in with a general current, or to be passive and silent, than to take the trouble and risk of opposing it. But this apparent unanimity has no basis, either in the real interests of Virginia, or in any opinions of Virginians formed after discussion, and is, therefore, no more reliable, than was the first blush unanimity of the North in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

In itself, the extension of slavery is only useful to negro breeders, or at most, so far as it involves considerations of political power, to slaveholders. But slaveholders are in a slender minority in Virginia. The great body of Virginians own no slaves, and so have no personal motive to help to extend slavery anywhere. Nor is this all. Their personal interests are precisely the reverse. As they are largely an emigrating people, they must desire to preserve the national territories free from slavery, as a long and uniform experience has shown that they prefer to emigrate to free States, rather than to slave States. They know what slavery is, they deplore its existence and its effects, and, other things being equal, they choose, in migrating, to go where it is not found. This is a matter of fact, about which there is no dispute, and the causes of it require no recondite speculations.

Virginia is said to be slaveholding, but that means only that certain persons in Virginia hold slaves. Tried by the test of the condition of the vast majority of her people, Virginia might more truly be said to be non-slaveholding.

The District of Columbia is slaveholding, but we who live here know that the number of slaveholders is small, and that upon a fair presentation of the question of the extension of slavery, nineteen-twentieths of our people would go against it. Such a result is not to be expected in Virginia, where the number of slaveholders is proportionately so much greater, but there is no good reason to doubt that the opponents of extending an institution, not loved by the masses, but only endured as a necessity, would soon show themselves formidable in numbers and power.

The Republican party, which is national in its principles, ought to be equally national in its organization. It has so far been excluded from the South, by the clamors and falsehoods of the various factions which divide that section of the country, and which emulated each other in greeting its first formation with a storm of denunciation which has continued to this day. But as we have beaten all those factions in the nation at large, so we can beat them in the South itself, if we set about it with resolution, with a just pride in our principles, and with a steady refusal of all compromising entanglements.

The first national meeting of the Republicans was presided over by a slaveholder, and there is nothing in their creed, which should prevent its support by the South, or even by the slaveholders of the South. To oppose the extension of slavery, implies no infringement of its constitutional rights where it exists, and it is the true interest of the institution, to work out its destiny in peace upon the area which it now covers, rather than to provoke hostility by idle and ambitious enterprises.

COMMERCE.—We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign goods and general merchandise at New York, for the week ending March 22, and since January 1:

| | 1860. | 1861. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cotton | \$3,225,150 | \$5,504,061 | \$1,927,911 | |
| Flour | 876,882 | 2,074,249 | 1,907,064 | |
| Corn Meal | 32,561 | 26,233 | | \$6,328 |
| Wheat | 126,471 | 3,029,303 | 2,902,832 | |
| Corn | 42,322 | 1,219,916 | 1,219,916 | |
| Beans | 695,795 | 305,263 | | \$110,600 |
| Pork | 419,768 | 314,712 | | \$105,056 |
| Total | \$5,579,978 | \$13,410,107 | \$7,912,028 | \$181,891 |
| Increase as compared with 1860 | | | | \$7,232,136 |

NAVAL.—The Navy Department has dispatched from Commodore Pendergast, dated "Flag ship Cumberland, Hampton Roads, 23d instant," in which he states that the ship Macedonia, Captain Glynn, was off the Island of Sacrifices at the date of the Cumberland's departure, twenty-seven days previous. The Pocahontas, Lieutenant Commanding Murray, and the Powhatan, Captain Mercer, left for Hampton Roads on the 22d and 23d of February, and have probably stopped to coal at Havana. Off Sacrifices, he left two English steamers, two Spanish steamers and a brig, and a French steamer and brig.

The Charleston market is well supplied with beef, at \$8.50 @ \$9.50 per cwt., and 12 @ 15 cents, retail. A lot of Virginia cattle, Friday, was driven off unsold, the holders asking \$11 per hundred pounds.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

The Chair laid before the Senate the following communication from the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States:
I have received a copy of the resolution of the Senate, passed on the twenty-fifth inst., requesting me, if in my opinion not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the dispatches of Major Robert Anderson to the War Department during the time he has been in command of Fort Sumter. On examination of the correspondence thus called for, I have, with the highest respect for the Senate, come to the conclusion that at the present moment the publication of it would be inexpedient.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Washington, March 26, 1861.

Mr. Breckinridge moved that the Senate take up the resolution which he introduced yesterday, advising the withdrawal of Federal troops from the Confederate States. He would make no remarks now, having expressed his views yesterday. He merely asked for the yeas and nays, wishing the vote to be regarded as a test question.

Mr. Fessenden supposed there would be no objection to that; but reminded the Senator that a quorum was not present.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the Senate went into an Executive session.

When the doors were again opened, Mr. Breckinridge moved to take up his resolution. An incidental debate followed, in the course of which,

Messrs. Breckinridge and Douglas said that Fort Pickens, as well as Sumter, should be surrendered. The latter was, however, for retaining the fort at the Tortugas.

Mr. Rice said the resolution was too sweeping; as he could never consent that the last named defenses should be given up, as they were not within the limits of Florida.

Mr. Wade was for full discussion. He said that seven States have gone out of the Union. The people there have no voice in the Government, which is a military despotism. If they had the power, they would call upon us to vindicate their rights, and the Constitution clothes us with authority to do it.

Mr. Bright thanked the Senator for his zeal and honesty in expressing his views, and argued that the Senate should advise the President to do it in the absence of that body.

Mr. Nesmith wanted something to carry to his friends on the Pacific coast; he wanted to tell them as to whether the policy of the Administration was to be peace or war. He did not believe he could make any man his friend by thrusting a bayonet into his stomach.

Mr. Collamer briefly argued that they had no power to thus advise the President. They could only, by the Constitution, advise him in relation to appointments and treaties.

Mr. Ten Eyck maintained similar views. Several attempts were made to go into Executive session, but no quorum voted, and finally the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT TURK'S ISLAND, W. I.

From the Royal Standard, published at Turk's Island, we take the following account of the celebration of Washington's birthday at that place:

The 22d of February, Washington's birthday, was celebrated at this place with unprecedented interest. At sunrise, the American flag was hoisted at the United States Consulate and at the private residences of the United States Consul and other American citizens now here. The flag-staffs at Government House, Waterloo, the public buildings, at several private dwellings, and the masts of the shipping in port, were decorated with the British ensign. At noon, all the American citizens residing here assembled at the Consulate, and passed the time in a manner befitting the day and the occasion. Washington's Farewell Address was read by John C. Crismon, Esq., Deputy United States Consul; after which, among others, the following patriotic sentiments were responded to:

The day we celebrate.
The President of the United States.
Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.
His Honor the President of these Islands.
The United States Consul and Consular officers.

Our Country—our Constitution—our Union. Our space will not permit us to add the many and appropriate remarks of Mr. Carothers, Mr. Crismon, and others present, and we can only add, that they all were zealous for the Union. After partaking of luncheon offered by the Consul, the meeting separated, agreeably impressed with the proceedings of the day.

His Honor the President, accompanied by his Private Secretary, A. C. Lowe, Esq., and Major D. T. Smith, of his private staff, paid an official visit to the Consul, at his private residence.

In the evening, the United States Consul entertained a large party of ladies and gentlemen. His Honor the President, accompanied by Mrs. Inglis, several Government officials, and the Consular officers, were present on the occasion. After a few hours agreeably spent in pleasant conversation, the ladies were handed to a tastefully decorated hall, where the supper table was spread with a profusion of all the good things procurable at this season. At the table, the Rev. J. T. Hartwell, W. M., returned thanks to "the Giver of all good." After the withdrawal of the ladies, His Honor the President proposed "The day we celebrate," accompanying the same with appropriate remarks, which were eloquently responded to by Mr. Carothers. Sentiments similar to those proposed at the Consulate in the morning were responded to, and the company retired, at a late hour, well satisfied that the birthday of Washington had been properly celebrated.

The following is a copy of a note of thanks addressed to his Honor the President, by the U. S. Consul, on the occasion of the complimentary display of national flags.

CONSULATE OF U. S. OF AMERICA,
Turk's Island, Feb. 23, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to thank you for having, by your special order, her Majesty's flag hoisted at the President's House and the public buildings, on yesterday, in commemoration of the birthday of Washington.

My Government and my countrymen will be happy to hear of this mark of respect, and will appreciate and reciprocate the liberal spirit of his Honor the President in this act.

Long may our respective flags continue to wave over our respective nationalities; and Britain and America, one in race, one in language, one in great notions of good to mankind, ever cherish heroic deeds, heroic men, and heroic names!

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANDREW G. CAROTHERS,
U. S. Consul.

To his Honor William R. Inglis, Esq.,
President of Turk's and Caicos Islands.

ALABAMA.—At a recent meeting in Frankfort, North Alabama, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by our delegates, Messrs. Watkins and Steele, in Convention at Montgomery, in not signing the so-called secession ordinance."

"Resolved, That secession is inexpedient and unnecessary, and we are opposed to it in any form, and the more so since a majority of the slave States have refused to go out, either by what is called 'Southern cooperation,' or 'precipitate secession,' and that the refusal to submit the so-called secession ordinance to the decision of the people is an outrage upon our right and liberty, and manifests a spirit of assumption, unfairness, and dictatorship."

"Resolved, That our Congressional nominee, if elected, is to represent us in the United States Congress, and not in the Congress of this so-called 'Southern Confederacy.'"

BURST MILLS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.,
March 26, 1861.

Editor of the National Republican:
Sir: There seems to be a disposition in certain quarters to ignore the claims of 'Southern Republicans' to the possession of any office under Government; indeed, the Republicans are thrown entirely in the shade, and the Union men brought into bold relief. The Republicans of the South have had a very 'hard road to travel,' from the start. At Chicago, they were tauntingly told that they represented nobody. Throughout the canvass, they were abused, taunted, threatened, shunned—in short, exposed to all the petty persecutions that political malignity could devise; and now, in the day of triumph, must they stand back, and let Union men take their places? Do the 'powers that be' act upon the principle of returning good for evil? or have they forgotten all that has been said and done by these Union men? Do they not know that the men who broke up the Baltimore Republican Convention, destroyed its papers, &c., were 'Union men'? When the Republicans of Maryland were struggling on, amid dangers and difficulties, their worst enemies were these same Union men, who (now that the party they so bitterly opposed have won the victory) are very willing to 'bend the supple hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning.'"

One would think, from the tone of these Union men and pressmen, that their 'milk and water' had washed the Democrats out of power, and that they had the best right to take their places. If it was so, I don't know how it was done, unless it was by 'fusing' with the enemies of Republicanism in New York and elsewhere. It is not the fault of Republicans in the South, that they are not more numerous. If we represent 'nobody,' we represent something. Should we wait until it is as 'good and pleasant' a thing to be a Republican as it is to be a 'Union man,' before we declare ourselves?

The Republicans of Maryland, though few in number, are true and brave, and espoused the cause when those who now urge their claims were either not inclined, or afraid to do so. They think themselves quite as much entitled to consideration as those who, during the campaign, thought no epithet too vile, and no language too coarse, to apply to a 'Black Republican,' but are now very ready to advise the Administration to 'strengthen his hands' by appointing Union men to places of 'honor and profit.' Had there not been a few in Maryland who dared show themselves at a Republican convention, there would have been no Maryland delegation at Chicago, and if the eleven votes which Maryland was permitted to cast had not been given to Mr. Lincoln, it is not by any means certain that he would have been nominated.

The Republicans of Maryland were actuated by no sordid motives in supporting the Republican cause when all was dark and gloomy; and all they ask now is, that in the day of triumph their friends shall not be forgotten, while their enemies are remembered.

MARYLAND.

WILL THERE BE WAR?—This is the question coming from all quarters, and it is met by the secession sensation leaders with an affirmative answer. We say there will be no war, unless the seceding States shall bring it on by committing hostilities—by assaulting and attempting to capture some of the places now possessed by the United States Government. Among these are the fortresses in the harbor of Pensacola, and the fort at Key West, in Florida.

These, we understand the inaugural to say, the President will hold, as he ought to do, unless the American people decide otherwise, and so instruct him. War may, therefore, be avoided, and can be, and will be, if the Southern States do not bring it on by their own accord.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, March 16.*

THE TARIFF IMBROGLIO.—The malign effects of secession, and of the failure of the Government to collect its revenues at the mouth of the Mississippi, are already manifest in St. Louis, where a consignment of imported goods has been received, upon which no duties have been paid. In addition to fraud upon the Government, an equal fraud is perpetrated upon the honest and loyal merchants, who pay the duties established by law. We rejoice to learn that measures have been set on foot by Secretary Chase to collect the duties on this particular consignment, and to punish the offenders.—*Chicago Tribune, March 25.*

A BABY FOUND IN A BAGGAGE ROOM.—The baggage master of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railroad, found in the baggage room at Crestline, on Thursday last, a female child, apparently about six days old, dressed in a pink frock and with a quarter shawl around it, the face being left exposed, doubtless with a view to prevent its being thrown away as a bundle, or perhaps to make it more readily noticed. When found, the child was nearly extinct in the little waif, from cold and want of sustenance, perhaps, but careful nursing soon restored its natural vitality. The child was adopted by a family in Crestline, and a number of the railroad men intend raising a fund for its maintenance. It is supposed to have been purposely left by a passenger on either the Southern or Western train on Wednesday night.

GRAIN AND FREIGHTS AT CHICAGO.—The amount of grain in store here by the opening of the straits will be about five millions of bushels. There will be vessels here at that time capable of carrying about seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels. Last spring there was about two millions of bushels in store here at the opening, and vessels that could carry a million of bushels. The first charters by rail last spring were at eight cents for wheat at Buffalo—the rate soon dropping to six cents. This year some charters have been made at eighteen cents and some at sixteen cents, while shippers now do not know what to offer and vessel-owners what to take. But no doubt a fleet of vessels will arrive from the other lakes as soon as they can pass the straits, and this will tend to keep freights down.—*Chicago Dem.*

NEWS ITEMS.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, earnestly recommends the amendment to the Constitution recently adopted in Congress, and proposed for the ratification of the States, designed to secure the slaveholding States against any interference whatever, by the General Government, with slavery in the States.

The St. Louis Republican learns that an agent of the Southern Confederacy has chartered the steamer H. D. Bacon, of that port, to go to Alton, Illinois, and take in a load of provisions, consisting of corn, wheat, pork, &c., to the amount of 600 tons. The cargo is destined for Florence, Alabama.

The journeymen painters of New York have resolved to demand \$2 a day after the 1st of April, which does not indicate much distress in that trade.

The trial of a young wife for poisoning her husband has just been concluded in Delaware county, New York, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. Mrs. Herrington is handsome, and was married to James Herrington in July, 1859, when under sixteen years of age, while her husband was thirty-six.

On Tuesday, in the Virginia House of Delegates, a resolution was offered for leave to bring in a bill requiring the banks to resume payment after the Maryland banks have done so. It was, however, after debate, indefinitely postponed.

Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, is suffering from the gout, and quite ill from recent nervous excitement.

George Underland committed suicide near Jeffersonville, Indiana, a day or two ago, on account of mental distress from poverty.

Mulligan, the New York bruiser, who was sent to prison, has been granted a new trial, and released on \$4,000 bail.

Sam. Pike, the veteran editor, has perfected his arrangements for his twenty-ninth paper, at Portsmouth, Ohio.

A book has recently been published in Berlin, designed to show that no such men as Hannibal, Alexander the Great, or Julius Caesar, ever existed.

The New York Legislature have passed a bill abolishing Washington's birthday to the list of legal holidays, and providing that when these fall on Sunday, the next Monday may be observed instead.

Ryland T. Pollard, of the firm of Garrett & Pollard, of Montgomery, Alabama, was shot and killed in a street rencontre in that city, Thursday last.

Gambling is said to be carried on to an extraordinary extent, just now, in Athens, Greece, where there are no less than 5,000 gaming-houses.

Two men, George Rowe and Jacob Ellet, quarrelled in a bowling saloon, at Prichard, Va., the other day, when the former struck the latter with a ball, and caused his death.

A deliciously-drunk planter, Charles Argum, in Sumter county, Florida, some two weeks ago, shot five of his negroes dead, while they were at work in the field.

A diver, of Kingston, Ja., recently recovered a thousand dollars' worth of ivory from a ship sunk in the harbor of that city one hundred years ago.

TIGHT TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.—The money pressure appears to be pretty tight in the northern counties. Such paragraphs as the following, from the Aberdeen Conservative, are not unfrequently met with in the papers from that region:

"We attended the sheriff's sale of Monday last, and were perfectly astonished to see such a sacrifice of property. One gentleman actually purchased one hundred and sixty odd acres of land for \$40; another bought a half interest in a brick law office for \$50; a \$125 buggy was sold for \$30, and other property sold equally low."

F. H. Goodrich was stabbed ten times by James Offutt, in Georgetown, Kentucky, on Thursday. Both are students in the college at that place.

In the parish of Assumption, La., last week, Dr. Williamson, a planter of large fortune, was waylaid and murdered by his two nephews.

In Falls county, Texas, Peter Roynes was recently fined \$50, for killing an old man under the most outrageous circumstances. Texas is the home of justice.

At New Oak Ridge, Arkansas, some days since, Colonel Benjamin Ralfe, discovering his wife's extreme intimacy with one of his slaves, shot them both dead, and then fled the State.

GVERNOR HUSTON A WEALTHY GOVERNOR.—We were both pleased and surprised, the other day, to hear that the Governor was so rich in a pecuniary point of view. We learn that his property is worth not less than \$150,000. He has rendered an assessment to the assessor and collector of Travis county for this year of property to the amount of \$84,000 and upwards. Whatever may be our political differences with his Excellency, we desire him no harm, and feel glad at his prosperity.—*Texas paper.*

Some mischievous boys, finding a lad of 13, Stephen Maloy, asleep lately in Morrillville, Wisconsin, placed a match under his nose, and the fumes of sulphur caused his death the next day.

An ingenious English inventor proposes to remedy the want of bust in ladies of "a given thinness" by a jacket, to be inflated by the wearer to the proper shape.

The large increase of the number of lunatics in England is attributed by eminent physiologists of that country to the deleterious substances mixed with food.

Parson Brownlow says of Jeff. Davis: "A vile traitor, a trained rebel, and an inflated bigot, he as richly deserves to be hanged as ever old John Brown did."

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.—A letter dated Pensacola, March 18th, says: "Fort Pickens is in a state of admirable defence—the guns glisten in the sun as a warning monitor not to approach it on a hostile mission. Lieut. Slemmer, with his garrison, is able, not only to repulse all attacks, but as Pickens commands all the forts and batteries in the hands of the State troops, he is also able to silence them in an incredibly short space of time."

Harry Perry, the actor, recently married a Miss Agnes Rand, of San Francisco, and has concluded to make California his home.

Avonia Jones has made a good impression at Melbourne, Australia, the papers speaking in high terms of her "Rosaland."

The Emperor of Austria has just conferred the great gold medal for Science and Art upon Mr. Pauer, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in the musical world.

Captain Ericsson is about to obtain a patent in England for his hot-air engine.

The Cunard Company have offered the Arabia and Niagara for sale.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until twelve o'clock, noon, of Tuesday, the 2d day of April next, for eight million dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of February last.

This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals should be endorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for loan of 1861," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. They will be opened and decided at the time above stated.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars, nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of its amount is deposited with any Depository of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. All offers for stock under this notice must be unconditional, and contain no references to any other offer. The offer must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of the stock.

Bidders for this stock, whose offers shall be accepted, must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the Depository at Cincinnati, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Should any successful bidder desire to deposit at any other place, his request to that effect will be duly considered.

Upon the receipt, at this Department, of certificates of deposit with the Depositories above mentioned, certificates of subscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assigns, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, at their option. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of the deposit of the money as above stated, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any successful bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon attached to each certificate, they will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with attached coupons of interest from the 1st day of July next; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the mere delivery of such certificates. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit of the money therefor, until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the Depository with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

mar 28—dtApril

PURE COUNTRY MILK.

THE subscriber delivers Pure Country Milk, morning and evening, as usual, to his customers. Strangers commencing housekeeping in this City, who desire Milk, can have their orders promptly attended to by applying at this office.
mar 13—tf DAVID MILLER.

PREMIUM TRUNK, SADD